

bold metallic moustache springs from the base of the mandible, and descends the sides of the neck; the upper half violet, the lower half green.

♀. Above, wing-coverts, and edgings to quills olive-green. Uropygium bright sulphur-yellow as in ♂. Space before the eye, cheeks, ear-coverts, chin, throat, and upper breast grey tinged with yellowish olive-green. Lower breast, abdomen, flanks, and under tail-coverts white tinged with yellow. Under wing-coverts white, faintly tinged with yellow. Quills and rectrices dark brown, margined with olive; lateral rectrices tipped with albescent olive.

	Wing. in.	Tail. in.	Tarsus. in.	Culmen. in.
♂	1.68	1.44	0.50	0.50
♀	1.62	1.12	0.50	0.50

Described from examples discovered by Mr. Everett at Surigao (N. Mindanao).

This species falls under Mr. Sharpe's subgenus *Eudrepanis*.

Ptilopus? incognitus, sp. n.

♀. Above, tertiaries, and wing-coverts light emerald-green. Forehead, lores, ophthalmic region, cheeks, and ear-coverts grey mixed with dingy green. Chin and throat almost pure white. Neck and sides of neck greenish grey. An ill-defined pectoral band formed of green feathers tipped with ruddy orange; breast ashy green tinged with the same colour. Flanks green. Abdomen mixed green and ashy. Under tail-coverts (which are lengthened) pale creamy white with a brown central streak. Thigh- and tarsal coverts ashy brown. Exposed upper surface of rectrices tinged with golden. Lower surface pale ashy brown, with ill-defined paler tips. Quills dark brown, margined outwardly with dark green. Secondaries with a pale narrow creamy border, still narrower on the major coverts.

Wing 5.25 inches, culmen 0.75, tarsus 0.81, tail 3.75.

Obtained at Butuan (N. Mindanao) by Mr. Everett.

The sexual symbols prefixed to all the descriptions of the Philippine birds are taken from Mr. Everett's labels.

LXVIII.—*Description of a new Species of Bulimus from South Africa.* By EDGAR A. SMITH, F.Z.S. &c.

Bulimus (Pachnodus) drakensbergensis.

Testa angustissime perforata, trochiformis, lineis incrementi obliquis striata, striisque spiralibus minutis obsolete sculpta, tenuis,

fragilis, fusco- vel flavo-cornea; spira elevato-conica, apice sub-obtusum; anfractus 7, convexiusculi, ultimus in medio subacutecarinatus, infra carinam parum convexus; apertura vix obliqua, irregulariter subquadrato-rotundata, longitudinis totius $\frac{8}{17}$ adæquans; peristoma simplex, tenue, margine *externo* in medio leviter angulato, haud expanso, *columellari* superne breviter dilatato et reflexo, perforationem angustam fere obtegente.

Long. 17, diam. supra carinam 11; aperturæ long. 8, diam. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Eastern slope of the Drakensberg mountains, at Lydenburg Gold-fields, Transvaal, South Africa.

There are two species closely related to each other, *B. natalensis*, Krauss, and *B. arenicola*, Benson, which also exhibit a very near relationship with the present. In substance they are much alike, being thin and semitransparent, and differ principally in form, colour, and the proportion of the whorls.

B. drakensbergensis has a more produced spire than *B. arenicola*, its nearest ally, consists of half a whorl more; the last whorl is smaller, narrower, and less acutely keeled; and the aperture is also smaller. These, together with the difference of coloration, constitute the main distinctions.

The two specimens which I now describe were presented to the British Museum by Mr. G. B. Sowerby, jun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Remarks on the Yellow Ant.

PROFESSOR LEIDY remarked that recently, while seeking certain animals beneath stones in the woods near Philadelphia, he had had the opportunity of observing the yellow ant (*Formica flava*) in possession of large numbers of other insects. This fact, in itself common enough, in one respect, was new and of special interest to him, and may be so to others. In one instance a comparatively small colony of the yellow ants had three different insects in their possession, consisting of a species of *Aphis*, a *Coccus*, and the larva of an insect, probably Coleopterous. The *Aphides* were kept in two separate herds, and these were separated from a herd of *Cocci*. The larva was in the midst of one of the former herds. In a larger colony of the yellow ants there was a herd of *Aphides*, which occupied the underpart of one margin of the stone, and was almost ten inches long by three fourths of an inch in breadth. The same colony also possessed a separate herd of *Cocci*, closely crowded and occupying almost a square inch of space. In both colonies the *Aphis* and the *Coccus* were the same. The *Aphis* is pale yellow, with white tubercles on the dorsal surface of the abdominal segments. The *Coccus* is of a dark red hue. Both *Aphides* and *Cocci*, with few exceptions, adhered to the under surface of the stones, and